

## The Washington Times

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FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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## The Times Record of 1907

## ADVERTISING

*The Times*  
 GAIN, 685 Cols., 150 Lines  
*The Star*  
 LOSS, 1,063 Cols., 247 Lines  
*The Post*  
 LOSS, 1,092 Cols., 31 Lines

## CIRCULATION

Net Daily Circulation for the Year.  
*The Times*...41,198  
 Gain, 3,739  
*The Star*...35,486  
 Loss, 91  
*The Post*, No Figures Given

## A Sunday Lid.

Former Secretary of the Navy Long has asked the Massachusetts Legislature to put a Sunday lid on Boston that with a few trifling amendments might do for Washington. For instance, he would permit sacred concerts and religious lectures and works of necessity or charity. As those are about the only things that go on in Washington on Sunday now, it would be necessary to put a stop to them if we are going to have any sort of a lid, so if we just wipe out the exceptions in Mr. Long's proposition the Boston lid will do for Washington. The only things that really work very much on Sunday are the street cars and the gas meters, and we can get along without their labor.

## Hope for Venezuela.

Let the optimists rejoice and the pessimists seek the most posterior parts of the community and sink from sight! Venezuela is playing baseball! That land of fabled misrule, riot, and ruin has taken into its midst the uplifting and civilizing influence of that great moral game.

Consul James W. Johnson, who mayhap is a baseball player himself, writes from Puerto Cabello:

The game of baseball is gaining a steady foothold in Venezuela, and bids fair to become a popular form of outdoor amusement. A game played recently in Caracas was quite a social event, being attended by the wife of the President, and many people of prominence. The outlook warrants American manufacturers of athletic goods in putting forth some efforts to encourage the sport. Descriptions and rules of the game printed in Spanish and distributed in the cities of Caracas, La Guaira, Valencia, Puerto Cabello, and Barquisimeto, together with window displays of baseball paraphernalia, would undoubtedly result in spreading the game over this entire section of country, and opening up a market for the sale of general athletic and sporting goods. The market for baseball equipment alone is worth being opened, as in this climate the game can be played the whole year.

This certainly looks good to us, and our manufacturers will be lacking in patriotism if they don't seize upon this great opportunity instantly.

## What's the Use?

Men seem to be busy right now telling women what they think of them, or rather what they think they think of them. No man really could think as badly of any woman as some of these men say they think of all of them. Col. J. Ham. Lewis, the "bearded lady" of Chicago politics, declared they could not be believed under oath. A judge in Cleveland said they were cats, and now the Virginia State chemist says they are immodest, perverse, cunning, infantile, and imperfect, and should never get married, although he thinks men should.

This all sounds terrifying—to men; but the women are not going to pay any more attention to it than if the awful words had never been uttered. Maybe it is all true. Women don't care. They have too much on their minds to bother about what men say about them in a derogatory way. There are so many more men saying nice things to them all the time that their listening time is all occupied. Besides, they have little time for listening. They prefer to talk.

What do these foolish men think they are going to accomplish? If they are cats will the women cut their claws? If they are perjurers will they hereafter respect the sanctity of an oath? If they ought not to marry will they therefore refrain?

No, not one! Each and every one

of them will go on doing just the same as they have done before, and their mothers did before them, and their grandmothers and their great-grandmothers, and so on, back to rare and radiant Eve, the beautiful mother of them all.

Who wants a perfect woman? Woman's perfection lies in her charming imperfections, her perversity, her infantile ways of accomplishing things, her glorious inconsistencies, and her naive indifference to the truth when it menaces her love or the happiness of her loved ones.

## Wine From Tokay.

Life is full of discouragements and disappointments. We hardly recover from learning that our "Vermont maple syrup" is made in Connecticut and our "Boston baked beans" in Chicago, before we have it forced upon our convictions that some of our "Best Kentucky Bourbon" first glowed with the sunlight that warms the soil of Pennsylvania. So it goes. If it is not one thing it is another.

We are now given one consolation, however. We are not the only sufferers in this respect. Misery loves company, especially do the deceived and defrauded yearn to learn that "there are others."

This balm in Gilead comes from Germany. Consul Thomas H. Norton, of Chemnitz, writes that a German court recently handed down a decision in regard to the use of geographical terms for wines which referred to their quality, but were not in accord with the place of production.

A wine merchant imported and sold large amounts of a sweet wine produced in Hungary which he labeled as "Medicinal Tokay." When brought to trial for selling goods under a false name, he acknowledged that the wine did not come from the well-known locality, but claimed the term "Tokay" was used to designate a class of wines, and was not a simple geographical name indicative of origin. He lost his case, and was forced to pay a heavy fine.

The Hungarian minister of agriculture has just issued a circular communication stating that in a commercial treaty between Germany and Austria it was expressly stipulated that wine should not be exported into Germany bearing the appellation of "Tokay wine" unless the term was geographically correct. This condition was extended later to Hungary by virtue of the compact between the members of the dual monarchy.

In accordance with this provision the minister now forbids the use of the term "Tokay wine" on exportations from Hungary to Austria or Germany unless the wine actually came from the Tokay vineyards. As the tract of land yielding the genuine Tokay is exceedingly limited in extent, there will probably be a marked diminution in the amount of "Tokay" wine reported in export statistics, although possibly not in the quantity of "Tokay," so called, consumed in the countries in question.

This is not quite wholly consoling to us, however, for we can see nothing in the decision of the German court, or in the ruling of the Hungarian minister, that will prevent our "Medicinal Tokay" coming from the smiling vineyards of the Empire State.

## A Slap on the Wrist.

One of our able and erudite Washington correspondents has just received a slap on the wrist that traveled all the way from London. He is the accredited correspondent of a London journal, and, of course, is supposed to keep the benighted Britishers enlightened as to men and affairs on this side of the water. He recently undertook to explain the President to his "dear readers." Anybody that undertakes that task necessarily has his hands full. Our hero was rather timid about it, as was natural, and instead of giving his own views or undertaking to tell really what was what, adopted the old-time subterfuge of giving the "general belief," the "general impression," "public opinion," and so on.

One of the editors of the London Spectator took enough time off to read the pleasant little essay, and then sat down at his desk with an ax in one hand and a red-hot poker in the other, and proceeded to attend to the case of our learned, if not outspoken, hero. The Spectator says:

The holidays prevented us noting last week the extremely unfair attack President Roosevelt published, December 26, from the pen of a Washington correspondent. He begins by declaring that "many people were fully convinced that Mr. Roosevelt was endeavoring to manipulate public sentiment so as to force his nomination" for the Presidency at the next election. He goes on: "I do not impugn Mr. Roosevelt's sincerity. I do not question his motives, nor do I know whether public opinion does him an injustice, because it is not possible for any man to look into another man's heart. I merely state a very widespread belief." Of such writing we can only say that we do impugn its sincerity. We can look into another man's heart when he writes like this, and we see plainly that what he is doing is to suggest a charge of insincerity which he has not the courage to make boldly and directly. We make no objection to a man preferring such a charge openly and on his own responsibility, for we hold

that the freest criticism of its governing men is absolutely essential to a nation's political welfare. The correspondent would be, in our opinion, grossly mistaken in directly charging Mr. Roosevelt with political insincerity; but it is a matter in which the accuser could quite well be honestly mistaken. What he has no right to do is to prefer his charge in the insidious and indirect fashion which he has adopted, not merely in the words quoted above, but also in a subsequent passage, where he begins by sheltering himself behind the belief of "public opinion," and ends by the declaration: "Seeing the futility of fighting when victory was impossible, he made the announcement of last night (December 11) eliminating himself as a future Presidential possibility."

The letter contains in addition an elaborate attempt to show that the President has failed in everything he has undertaken. We have not space here to reverse in detail a statement so grotesque, though the task would not be difficult; but we may point out that the correspondent seems incapable of understanding what is the President's chief claim on the gratitude of his countrymen. Apparently, he does not realize that Mr. Roosevelt has immensely raised the standard of political honor throughout America, and that he has given an impulse to right-thinking and right-doing in public life the effect of which will be felt long after his more personal claims to fame have been forgotten.

All of which coming from an English publication like the Spectator, in reply to an attack like that outlined coming from an American, who is near enough to the White House to know better, ought to be very gratifying to the present occupant of the White House and to all his friends and to many of his honest and above-board opponents.

Chicago men are always getting other men in trouble. A wife out there has just found out that the reason her husband never had any appetite was that he always took lunch or dinner with his affairs just before he went home. Now any man who shows a falling appetite at once put in the suspicious class.

Hoosiers found a tiger rambling through the woods and at once it occurred to them that it might have come from some menagerie. Strange!

We can always learn something from even the most benighted of foreign lands. For instance Russia formally reports the theft of a torpedo boat and several thousand tons of coal from one of its dockyards. This teaches us to be content with our lot.

Maybe China has the right idea. They won't let girls go to school after they reach the age of fifteen.

A homeless, penniless, starving young mother in New York was arrested because she left her starving baby on a doorstep. It is understood that the magistrate will uphold her severely for her reprehensible conduct. Why should she annoy people that way?

"The Husbands of Edith" is the title of a new story, and as it comes from Chicago we are inclined to think the title is all right.

Keep your eye on these octogenarians, Dr. Osler. One in Washington is in a divorce suit and one in Connecticut is the father of an eleven-pound baby.

Thirteen years ago the husband of a Lynn, Mass., woman walked out of the house to get a paper and never returned. After waiting patiently until now for him to step in again she is now for him to start a hunt for him. This inexplicable activity probably means that she is going to risk it again with another man. Women never learn anything.

Brooklyn is to have a social settlement, announces the New York Sun. We thought Brooklyn was a social settlement.

The Hughes League has become a corporation. It should take great care or it will be gobbled up by the Taft Trust.

"Hit the Pipe" doesn't mean anything wicked in New York any more. It is simply the latest for taking the tube or using the tunnel.

In times of peace we forget that in times of war we should be ready in times of war.

## TO A TENANT.

You found this house, dear lady, overrun with noisome things, that wait upon decay.  
 All pent within it moldering in the gray,  
 Sick gloom of long disuse whose webs were spun.  
 Through all its halls. You entered, and the sun  
 And God's air coming with you, swept away  
 All ugliness and squalor, on that day  
 When first your life-long leasehold was begun.

You tell me now your house, this heart of mine,  
 Is warm and ever-benefactor nor divine,  
 How little debt you owe, how much I bear  
 To you who made this shabby place a shrine  
 On that sweet day when first you entered there.  
 —T. A. Daly, in the Catholic Standard and Times.

## ADDRESS TO Y. M. C. A. ON "THE HAUNTED LIFE"

## DISPENSARY DIRECTORS CHARGED WITH FRAUD

The Rev. Arthur Willis Spooner will address the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. His subject will be "The Haunted Life," and will be illustrated with chalk drawings. Mr. Spooner has been associated with Dr. Wilber Chapman in his great evangelistic meetings in the large cities of America and is a well-known evangelist. His son, Duane L. Spooner, will do some special singing.  
 On Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock, under the auspices of the Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Church, Prof. Borden P. Bowne, LL. D., head of the department of philosophy of the University of Boston, will address a meeting of ministers and laymen in the assembly hall, on the subject, "The Present Outlook in Philosophy and Theology." Edwin G. Mead will address the same meeting on the recent peace conference at The Hague.  
 Edward Lowe Temple, A. M., will lecture in the assembly hall of the Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday evening, January 21, at 8 o'clock. His subject is "The Genius of Charles Dickens."

## ORGANIZED LABOR SEEKS DELEGATION IN U. S. CONGRESS

Wants to Make Itself a Power in Campaign This Year.

Leaders Are Not Inclined to Look With Favor on Taft.

Leaders of organized labor declare their intention of taking part in the campaign of this year in the most thorough and effective fashion they have ever participated. They say that organized labor will this year make itself felt as a great power in the political field of this country and that what was done by labor in the 1906 campaign will not be a circumstance to the 1908 accomplishment. The 1906 campaign, they say, was educational largely for the labor element.

It is not the purpose to form a separate labor party. That is, this is not the line along which the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations are proceeding. They have discerned the fact that the labor vote can swing a tremendous influence in the United States if it is independent of party lines entirely and is cast for the candidates who are in sympathy with the things organized labor wants.

## Activity Already Begun.

Activity on the part of organized labor with reference to the State, Congressional, and national campaigns has begun already in practically every State. Two years ago the labor leaders paid little attention to the elections. They are going to have a hand in the nomination of men they want for candidates for Congress.

They are looking out for State legislatures and trying to see to it that men are named by both parties who are friendly to organized labor. By getting the men they want in legislatures they can have their interests protected when it comes to State legislation and when it comes to the election of United States Senators.

In the selection of delegates to the Republican national convention, the influence of organized labor will be thrown against Taft to a considerable extent but as things are going now it seems unlikely the labor forces can prevent Taft's nomination. But the labor leaders frankly say that if there is a contest at the polls between Taft and Bryan, Bryan may be relied on to get the organized labor vote.

## Taft Not Strengthened.

Inquiry of men high up in the American Federation of Labor whether Mr. Taft has strengthened himself with organized labor by his Cooper Union speech develops the answer that he has not strengthened himself in the slightest degree and at the polls he may expect the labor vote to be thrown against him. Senator Knox is looked on with more favor by the labor leaders than Mr. Taft.

Senator Foraker has been trying to win labor votes. Speaker Cannon is the man who has the bitterest opposition of organized labor and would be more bitterly fought by labor than Taft if he were nominated for President. He is charged with making up the House Judiciary Committee so it will oppose anti-injunction legislation and with being unremittent in his hostility to organized labor measures.

Members of Congress will be not a little embarrassed by anti-injunction matters this winter. The bulk of the Senators and Representatives will escape a great deal of embarrassment if the Judiciary Committee keeps the anti-injunction bills bottled up. The friends of anti-injunction legislation have accumulated evidence of what they consider the abuse of the injunction power by various judges, and they propose to present this to the Judiciary Committees when they have the opportunity.

## After Judge Dayton.

One case that will be called to the attention of the committees with emphasis will be an injunction lately granted by Judge Dayton, of West Virginia, formerly member of Congress from that State, now on the Federal district bench. This is the case of the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company vs. John Mitchell and other officers of the United Mine Workers. October 24 Judge Dayton granted the company a temporary restraining order, and the other day he made the injunction permanent.

It prevents the limited Mine Workers from attempting to interfere with the employees of the company for the purpose of unionizing them. It is not alleged there has been any violence on the part of the mine workers. The labor people contend the court has gone on extreme lengths in granting an injunction in this case, and that it is an argument for anti-injunction legislation.

## DISPENSARY DIRECTORS CHARGED WITH FRAUD

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 18.—Six of the seven names on the blanket warrant sworn out by the dispensary winding-up commission, in connection with an alleged conspiracy to defraud the State on the part of whiskey agents and of former directors of the State dispensary, are now known. They are: Former Directors John Black, Columbia; L. W. Boykin, Camden; John Bell, Towell, Batesburg; former Liquor Commissioners W. O. Tatum, Orangeburg; James S. Farnum, a brewer of Charleston, and M. A. Goodman, agent for Ullman & Co., Cincinnati.  
 Goodman and Black have surrendered and are under cash bonds of \$25,000 and \$10,000 respectively. Tatum, Towell, and Boykin came in and surrendered today, promptly furnishing the \$10,000 bond demanded. All recognizances are for the criminal court convening here February 11.

## PSYCHOPATHIC HOME FOR CITY'S INSANE ASKED BY EXPERTS



DR. WILLIAM L. ROBINS,  
 Head of Board of Experts Which Recommends New Hospital for Insane.

## Board of Physicians Points to Alarming Increase of Insanity.

Dr. W. L. Robins, Dr. W. P. Compton, and Dr. J. C. Simpson, who were appointed in March, 1906, to make an investigation of the care of the insane of the District, with a view to recommending to Congress such changes as may be necessary for the improvement of their condition, yesterday submitted their report to the Commissioners.

In this it is shown that, with the exception of Massachusetts, the per capita cost of \$20 a year for the maintenance of the insane in the District is greater than that of any State in the country. Maine is not included, for the reason that only one hospital in that State was heard from.

This fact is used by the committee as one of the arguments in favor of the establishment of a psychopathic hospital in the District of Columbia.

## Present Asylum Crowded.

It strongly recommends that the Commissioners obtain funds for the establishment of a separate institution for the care and treatment of the insane of the District, owing to the overcrowded condition of the Government Hospital for the Insane, to which such patients are now sent.

The latter institution, says the report, was founded in the early 50's for the care of the insane of the army and navy, and the addition of the indigent insane of the District was at that time considered inadvisable by both Dr. C. H. Nichols, the first superintendent, and his successor, Dr. W. W. Godding.

In this opinion the committee concurs, stating its belief that the Government Hospital for the Insane should be left without taking the Friday hospital, and other classes coming under the care of the Federal Government, such as the Marine Hospital Service, etc.

The indigent insane of the District, says the report, should be cared for in a separate institution, under the control of a superintendent and medical staff appointed by the Commissioners, to whom the officers of the institution would be responsible.

## Insanity on Increase.

According to the report, the ratio of insane to population in 1907 was one to 262 and the increase of insane from 1905 to 1907 was 13.39 per cent.

"The above figures," says the report, "speak for themselves. Hence, comment is unnecessary."  
 Dr. Robins submitted an individual report on the subject in September last, which was referred to the Board of Charities.

The board has been awaiting the further report of the three physicians before preparing its report to the Commissioners, although in the meantime it has been collecting data from all sources and from all parts of the United States.

The conclusions of the committee were referred yesterday to the board, which has informed Commissioner Macfarland that it will soon submit its report to the Commissioners to be considered by them in their recommendations to Congress.

## Functions of Hospital.

The functions of a psychopathic hospital are threefold in character, as follows:  
 Proper and temporary care prior to commitment to a hospital for the insane.

Treatment of a limited number of patients who can thus be treated with benefit and advantage, and whose commitment to an insane asylum can thus be avoided.

The utilization of the clinical material for the teaching of mental diseases.  
 It is a well-recognized fact, it is argued, that many persons who are not sufficiently insane to necessitate their commitment to an asylum, should receive treatment in some institution especially adapted for such cases.

Another class of cases comprises those who could legally be committed to an insane hospital, but should not be sent there, for the reason that their disease is amenable to treatment, and they will recover in a comparatively brief time.

## TWO-ACRE FARMS.

In Belgium a two-acre holding is sufficient to maintain a farmer and his family. The typical two-acre farm in that country contains a patch of wheat or rye and another of barley. Another fair portion grows potatoes. A row of cabbage grows all round on the sloping sides of the fields. With a row of onions just outside, leaving bare walking room between them and the grain. The shade trees round the house are pear trees. Every foot of land is made to produce, and the farmer keeps pigs and chickens.—Exchange.

## WALSH FIGHTING FOR HIS FREEDOM; IS STILL BRAVE

'This Fight's Just Begun,' He Says, When He Is Convicted.

One Juror Held Out Thirty Hours Demanding Acquittal.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—John R. Walsh is fighting still.  
 He began fighting with the world when he landed in Chicago in 1905, a lad of thirteen from Ireland. He fought the newsmen that tried to drive him from his ramshackle stand on Dearborn street. And in the end he made them seek other locations. He fought with his first business partner when they started a news store, finally driving him out.

He entered politics and finance as the years passed, and those who got in his path he crushed.

Today, after a jury that had heard the testimony of how he, as the financial and political despot of Chicago, wrecked the Chicago National Bank, the Equitable Trust Company, and the Home Savings Bank, returned a verdict finding him guilty on 54 of the 154 indictments, he met their decision with a smile, and said:

"Give up? Why, this fight's just begun."

## One Man's Stand.

One juror for more than thirty hours battled with the others for a verdict of acquittal. In the end the mental strain and loss of sleep broke his will and he voted with the others for conviction.

When this man, Elbert Palmer by name, and a farmer near Harvard, Ill., was compelled to stand up in the poll of jury and tell the court that he concurred in the verdict there were tears in his eyes, and the court could scarcely hear his voice.

But Walsh's face may have been a trifle pale, but in his eyes was the old antagonistic glare and of all the throng in the courtroom was perhaps the coolest.

His attorneys, led by John S. Miller, caught at the straw of the juror's hesitation and Judge Anderson finally had to have Palmer answer a direct question from him before they were satisfied, but Walsh took little interest. These were details and details always annoyed him.

## His Railroad Dream.

That was the way through the trial. The Government had gone minutely into his acts—the use of \$1,000,000 after another from the vaults for the exploitation of the railroad enterprises "that were only a part of the dream that Walsh had dreamed. He had looked out over the valley of the Mississippi and he had built in his mind's eye an empire of steel that should be greater than that of a Hill or a Harriman.

The Government's attorneys showed the jury the processes of the memorandum notes for hundreds of thousands at a time, the notes signed with other men's names, the hundred and other devices for using the money entrusted to his banks by depositors. Every step of the way the battery of legal talent employed by Walsh contested with them.

But when he took the stand he admitted it all. It was for the bank's best interests. For the country's best interests, he said, and would say no more. They could believe him, or they could think him a Napoleon of crookedness, but to all appearances he cared not. He would stand by the ideas he had fought for and fall with them if necessary.

## He Expects to Win.

The motion for a new trial will be argued January 28. Walsh expects to win, if not, he will appeal. If he should lose the appeal he will figure out some other cause for fighting. But go to prison? To himself he may have admitted the possibility, but to others he does not even confess it is possible.  
 District Attorney Sims and Assistant Dolans and Childs are elated over their victory. They think the verdict will stand. If it does the law provides that there shall be a penalty of from five to ten years. This may apply concurrently for all the counts or it may be made longer with 50 years as the extreme limit. Judge Anderson will decide that after he has ruled on the application for hearing.

## Used \$7,000,000.

The testimony against Walsh showed that he had used \$7,000,000 of the money of his banks in promoting the Southern Indiana, the Southern Illinois, and several other railroads. The crash came in December, 1905, when the Chicago Clearing House Association took over the \$5,000,000 assets of the three banks and agreed to meet all the depositors' losses.

Because none of them lost, Juror Palmer, during the thirty hours' battle, contended the Walsh should go free. "He is an old man, past seventy," he contended, "and I do not think it's right."

Palmer's hesitation in saying he concurred in the verdict will probably be a part in the application for a new trial.

## AROUND THE WORLD.

There are forty-eight different kinds of material in an ordinary piano.  
 Some of the ice fields of Greenland are believed to be a mile and a half in thickness.

Some plants, such as the mimosa, grow fifteen times higher under red than under blue light.

In Australia engagement rings are lent out by certain jewelers as part of their ordinary trade.

Scientists declare that city air contains fourteen times as many microbes as country air.

Switzerland, in proportion to its population, spends more on the relief of the poor than does any other country.  
 Over 5,000,000 people are employed in the world's mines and quarries, more than a third of this number finding work in the British empire.

Wrestling is the national sport of Persia, and the tournaments held to decide the championships rival our football matches in popularity.

## Table Showing Growth of Mental Diseases

Daily average number of District of Columbia patients at the Government Hospital for the Insane:	
1903	1,107.09
1906	1,230.98
1907	1,259.86
Ratio of insane population,	
1903	1 to 267
Ratio of insane population,	
1906	1 to 265
Ratio of insane population,	
1907	1 to 262

## BECKHAM FACES POLITICAL DEFEAT

Belief Here Strong Combine Has Been Formed Against Him.

There is strong indication in the news from Kentucky that former Governor Beckham, who holds the nomination of the Democratic State primary for the United States Senate to succeed Senator McCreary, will lose out in his fight to come to the Senate.

He has been from four to six votes short on all the ballots so far taken, this many Democrats refusing to give their sanction to the nomination he holds, which the bolting Democrats declare is tainted with fraud.

The Beckham interests sustained a body blow Friday when the Republicans and the insurgent Democrats voted to adjourn the Legislature until Monday without taking the Friday ballot. It is believed by Kentucky politicians in Washington that the adjournment means that the Republicans and the anti-Beckham Democrats are trying to agree on a candidate, which, if successful, will mean that former Governor Bradley, the Republican caucus nominee, will be withdrawn and the compromise candidate, who will probably be an independent Democrat, elected.

It is pointed out that many Republicans in Kentucky would prefer to secure a new apportionment of the legislature, judicial, and Congressional districts, than to send one of their faithful to the Senate, where republican votes are not needed, and that if the Democrats will come to their assistance in doing away with the present partisan apportionment of the districts, they would be willing to supply the votes necessary to retire Beckham to private life.

The fact that Beckham fell short in the first balloting is taken as ample evidence that he cannot now win, and it is believed that many of the Democratic members of the Legislature who are now supporting him for the sake of regularity, would not do so if their votes would bring about his election.

The joint session tomorrow is looked forward to with interest by Kentucky politicians in Washington, who are prepared to see the Republicans and anti-Beckham Democrats get together on a proposition that will give the Independent Democrats the Senatorship, and the Republicans State legislation that they very much desire at this time.

This program has been advocated by a number of Republican papers in the State, and Republicans in Washington familiar with the conditions in Kentucky are uniformly in favor of this solution of the question.

## ANATOMY OF A VIOLIN.

Taken to pieces a violin would be found to consist of the following parts: Back, 2 pieces; belly, 2; cols and blocks, 6; sides, 5; slide linings, 12; war, 1; purflings, 24; neck, 1; finger board, 1; nut, 1; bridge, 1; tailboard, 1; button for tailboard, 1; string for tailboard, 1; guard for string, 1; sound post, 1; strings, 4; pegs, 4; total, 89.  
 Three kinds of wood are used—maple, pine, and ebony. Maple is used for the back, the neck, the side pieces, and the bridge. Pine is used for the belly, the side linings, and the sounding post.